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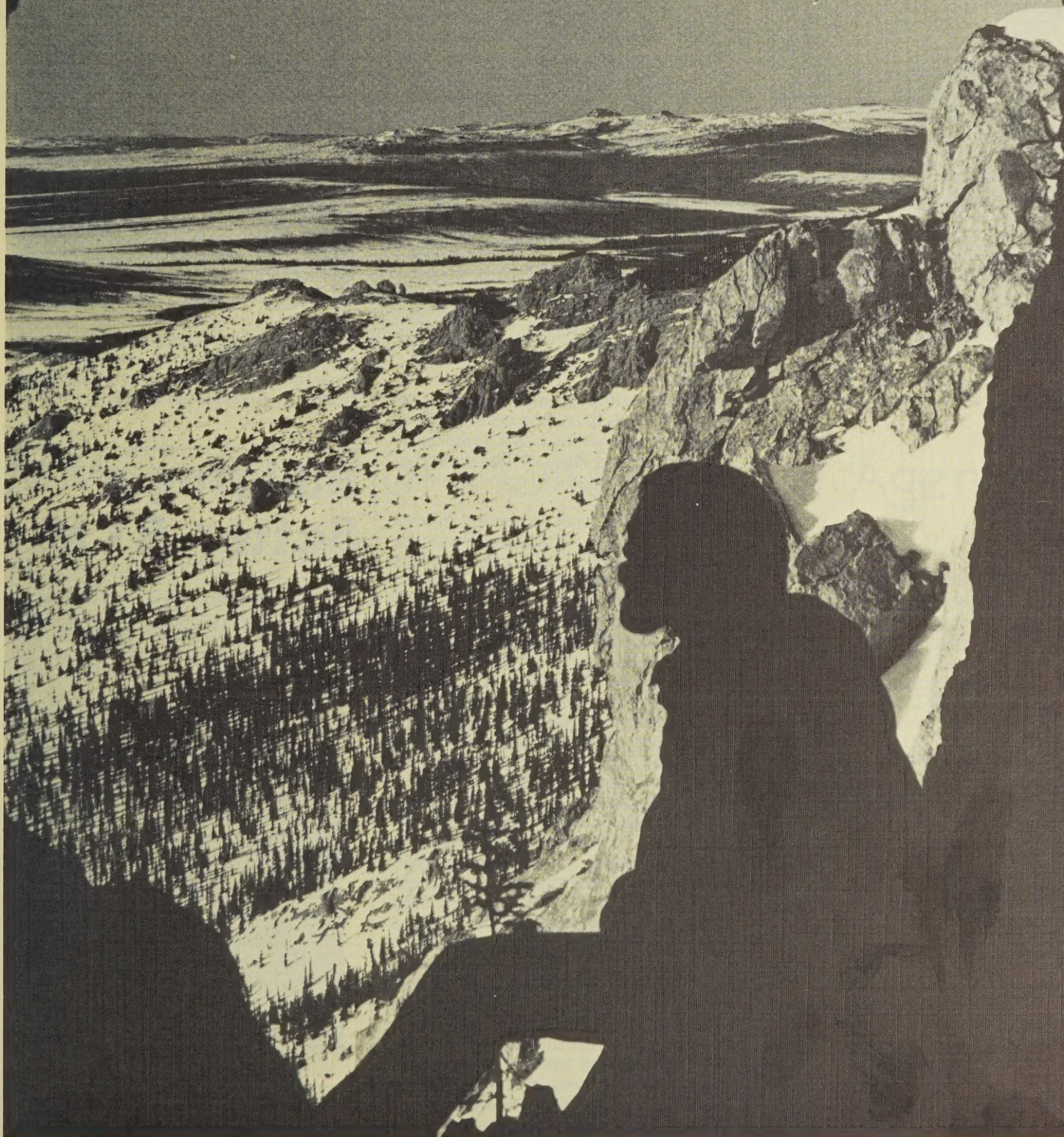
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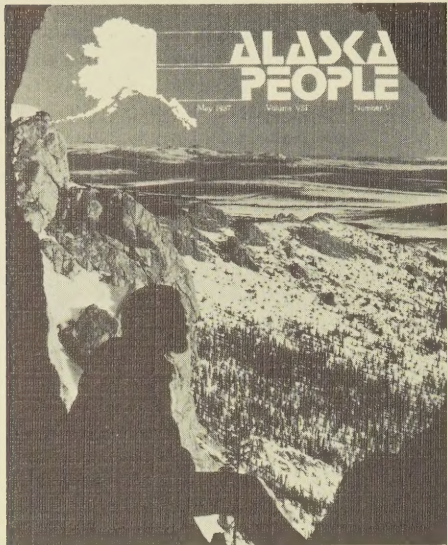


photo by Dan Gullickson

On The Cover:

Randy Goodwin, outdoor recreation planner, Steese/White Mountains District, sits in a natural arch, while looking out over the White Mountains National Recreation Area.

Views like this greet visitors to BLM's public use cabins, and help account for the popularity of the cabins.

Meet the Management Team

Each month ALASKA PEOPLE is featuring one member of the Alaska BLM Management Team. This month's interview is with Les Rosenkrance, our new associate state director.

Les Rosenkrance has only been here a few weeks, but he's definitely not new to Alaska. Rosenkrance first came to Alaska from Idaho in 1974 as fire management officer for the Peninsula Resource Area. "I was involved in some of the first prescribed fires on the Kenai Peninsula and worked on transferring fire protection of the Anchorage bowl and the Suisitna Valley to the state," he says.

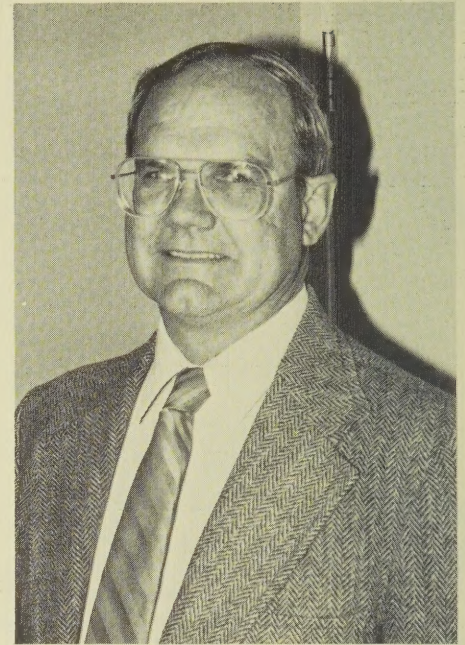
Outdoor Week is a yearly event at BLM's Campbell Tract. Rosenkrance was the originator of the program. "I had helped with outdoor school programs in Idaho. Campbell Tract seemed to me to be a great place to teach Anchorage kids about fire prevention and other resource management activities on public lands," he says.

Rosenkrance contacted several school officials to try and get something going. "I kept getting blank looks until I talked to Emma Walton. She agreed to provide the students if I could set up the program."

Rosenkrance was promoted to area manager of the Fortymile Resource Area in Tok in 1976. While there he was involved with homesteaders, timber sales, mining, Native allotments, the restoration of Fort Egbert and the inventorying of historical cabins along the Fortymile.

Rosenkrance joined the Alaska Program Staff in 1978. While in Washington his work centered on resources, NPR-A and ANILCA legislation. In 1981 he was appointed district manager in Safford, Ariz. "Much of our work in Safford involved consolidating BLM land through exchanges. While I was DM, the Safford District traded more than 200,000 acres with the state of Arizona and 60,000 acres with private land owners. In the process, BLM acquired important wildlife and riparian habitat," he says.

Rosenkrance enjoys hunting and fishing. "When I transferred to Washington, I felt that there were several things left unfinished. I never did catch a king salmon, something I really hope to do soon. I also have my Avon raft with me. We hope to do some rafting this summer."



Les Rosenkrance

He and his wife, Lowayne, have two sons. Kenneth is an electrician in Phoenix, and David is a student at Northern Arizona University.

Building a Better BLM

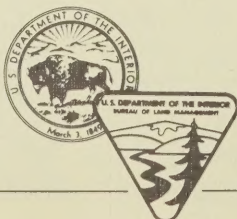
The Management Team is continuing to transition their staffs into the new organization. Although Property has finished moving everyone, the reorganizing process will take two years to fully implement.

Here's the latest progress:

- The draft functional statements are out to the BLM managers for final review. They will be finalized by the end of June.
- Mike Penfold has met with all DSDs concerning their positions. Position management plans were formally presented and reviewed at the May 12-13 management team meeting.
- A caseload analysis is tentatively scheduled to begin in June.
- A draft delegation of authority will be sent out for review and comment in June.
- Position descriptions for OMPB were classified during the month of April.
- An OMPB workshop was held to clarify roles and backup functions.
- The management team charter is final and is out to all employees.
- The Branch of Human Resources is currently updating and reviewing position descriptions.
- workshops on managing change are available through Mel Williams.

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Recreation Cabin Use Increases

by Sharon Durgan Wilson

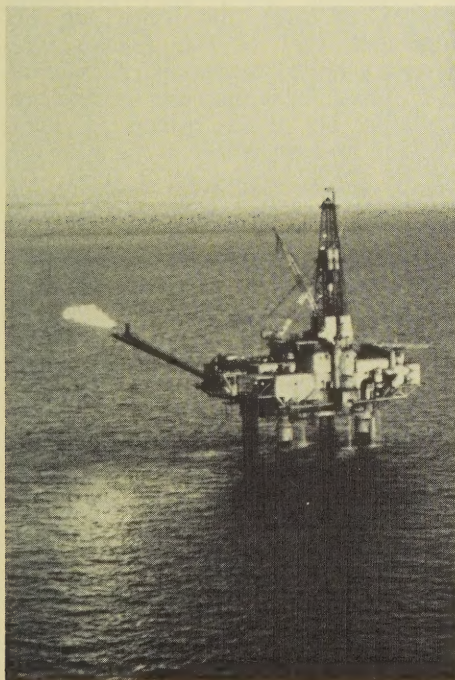
The recreation cabins built by BLM over the past two years in the White Mountains National Recreation Area have been popular with the public. Signatures on the cabin registers indicate that 214 people have stayed overnight in the four cabins in the last seven months. Most of the use occurred from February to April, and during the spring of 1987 the cabins were booked every weekend.

With the added responsibility of maintaining and caring for the cabins, the recreation staff of the Steese-White Mountains District has increased its back-country presence in the area. This has the added benefit of enabling the staff to talk to the people using the trails and cabins. The visitors are informed of other opportunities available in the area and obtain valuable information on future recreational opportunities. The staff will continue to identify and mark off-road vehicle access routes this summer and install redwood trail signs.



Windy Gap cabin

MMS — Interior's Offshore Oil Agency



offshore oil rig

by Robin Cacy

This is the sixth in a series of articles featuring BLM's sister agencies within the Department of Interior, their missions and how they interact with BLM.

The Minerals Management Service (MMS) was established by Secretarial Order on January 19, 1982, and was charged with the management of the oil and gas leasing program and the regulation of oil and gas exploration on the outer continental shelf.

Through its leasing program, MMS helps the Department of Interior balance the protection of marine and coastal environments with the energy and security needs of the nation. MMS is second only to the Internal Revenue Service in money collected for the U.S. Treasury.

MMS is charged with:

- ensuring that American domestic energy supplies are explored and developed as quickly as possible,
- achieving national economic

- and energy policy goals,
- reducing American dependence on foreign sources, and
- maintaining a favorable balance of trade.

MMS Alaska employs 250 people in fields ranging from geologists to clerks. Under the new Five-Year Outer Continental Shelf Leasing Schedule issued on April 27, 1987, MMS Alaska will be conducting 12 offshore lease sales in the next five years. Six of these sales are in frontier areas where little or no exploration has occurred.

MMS leases portions of the outer continental shelf; the gently sloping undersea plain bordered by a continent and the deep ocean. The U.S. outer continental shelf encompasses about one billion acres lying beyond coastal state waters. Alaska's OCS makes up about 74 percent of the U.S. offshore lands. This can be attributed to the 6,640 miles of coastline and the width of the continental shelf.

Currently there are 5,089 active leases on Alaska's OCS encompassing some 2.7 million acres.

Computer Eases Retrieval of Wildlife Literature

by Sharon Durgan Wilson

Two members of the Arctic District staff are consolidating literature files on a computer program that will save many research hours for people trying to locate specific or general wildlife articles.

Jim Silva and Roy Masinton are using the program to list articles on wildlife by author, title and key words. Silva and Masinton are gradually going through thousands of articles, selecting key words that will ease retrieval from the computer.

"When this project is finished," Silva said, "all you have to do is type up a few key words and you will be able to pull up any article containing those words or other pertinent information."

"Information retrieval will include the title, author and physical location of the



photo by Dan Gullickson

Jim Silva (left) discusses the selection of key words from articles with Roy Masinton.

article. If the material is in one of the local libraries, it will also give the shelf location," he added.

Silva and Masinton will be in the field much of the summer, which will slow the project down. They are looking for people to help input the information they have marked on each article.

Expansion of the bibliography is likely as more biologists and agencies see the merit of the program. Craig Altop,

wildlife biologist for the Alaska State Office, is developing a catalog listing using the same program, and a statewide BLM reference system is a future goal.

The Fish and Wildlife Service biologist in Fairbanks is also using this program. Silva and Masinton are coordinating with the State Office and FWS to develop the best system possible.

AFS Trains Emergency Firefighter Crews

by Susan Swartz



Tim Reed, Galena Zone forestry technician, teaches an emergency firefighter training class to students in Ambler, Alaska.

photo by Tom Evans

Emergency firefighter crews from villages all over the state are an important part of the Alaska Fire Service's (AFS) resources. Known as EFF crews, these men and women are available on short notice to fight wildland fires anywhere in the state for up to three weeks at a time. To accomplish this task safely and effectively, they need training.

The Alaska Fire Service training staff has developed a standard training package for emergency firefighters. A minimum of 16 hours of basic firefighter training is required for red card qualification under nationwide standards.

"The length of training depends on the instructor and where the course is given but is usually about two and a half days," said Pat Houghton, training program leader. A standard course was developed after the 1977 fire season when it was discovered that many firefighters did not have the necessary training to meet new national standards.

The training started as the alternate crew or "ready crew" program. After many refinements the current "EFF



Boy Scouts (left to right) Matthew Wappett, Zach Cook and Shane Cardin paint routed letters on BLM sign.

Student Workbook" was printed in the spring of 1985. The workbook is accompanied by an instructor's guide and slide show.

The units in the workbook include an orientation, conditions of hire, what to take to a fire, firefighting organization, fire behavior, air operations safety, suppression methods, fireline safety and an orientation to fire tools and equipment.

Training schedules are coordinated by the AFS zones and taught by fire suppression specialists. A firefighter must have the training to get a red card, which qualifies him to work on fires. He must either work on a fire or retake the training every five years. Firefighters must be 18 years old to be red-carded.

AFS tries to offer training in each village about every three years so that those interested have an opportunity to become qualified; firefighters already qualified, may take a refresher course.

This training benefits the villagers and BLM. It gives AFS a trained cadre of firefighters qualified to work anywhere throughout the United States. The villagers benefit by having the training to earn cash income wherever fires are burning.

Scouts Build Signs for BLM

by Sharon Durgan Wilson

In a continuing tradition of volunteer service, the Fairbanks' Boy Scouts of America (Troop 3) recently completed 20 redwood signs to benefit public users of the White Mountains National Recreation Area. The project was carried out in the Bureau of Land Management's carpentry shop on Fort Wainwright under the direction of the Steese/White Mountains District staff.

Young men, ranging from 12 to 16 years in age, donated Saturday, April 18, for the project. They routed and painted signs indicating mileage and directions for trailheads and cabins in the White Mountains area, which is managed by BLM. The project was planned and coordinated by Nigel Wappett, scoutmaster, and Richard Bouts, Steese/White Mountains District recreation planner.

"These signs take a lot of time to

make, and it would be expensive for our carpentry staff to do them," explained Bouts. He estimated that the scout troop saved BLM approximately \$1,500 in labor costs. "The signs will be installed, with the help of the scouts, as soon as the ground thaws."

Maintenance staff from the Fairbanks Support Center's branch of engineering opened the carpentry shop to the troop and checked on their progress. Using rectangular redwood signs precut by BLM carpenters, the scouts projected the designs on the boards with an overhead projector, traced them, then routed them by machine. They also stained the boards, sealed them and hand-painted the letters white.

The troop does a variety of public service projects. Last winter they broke trail to BLM's Windy Gap cabin in the White Mountains and cut firewood for the Borealis-LeFevre cabin.

BLM Eases Miners' 3809 Red T

by Sharon Durgan Wilson

In an office overflowing with books, papers and boxes of case files, the lead person for the 3809 program in the Steese/White Mountains District answers yet another phone call in his busy day. As district lead for the program, Keith "Woody" Woodworth is the primary contact for many of the active gold miners in northern Alaska who are trying to work their way through the maze of federal and state paperwork associated with mining claims.

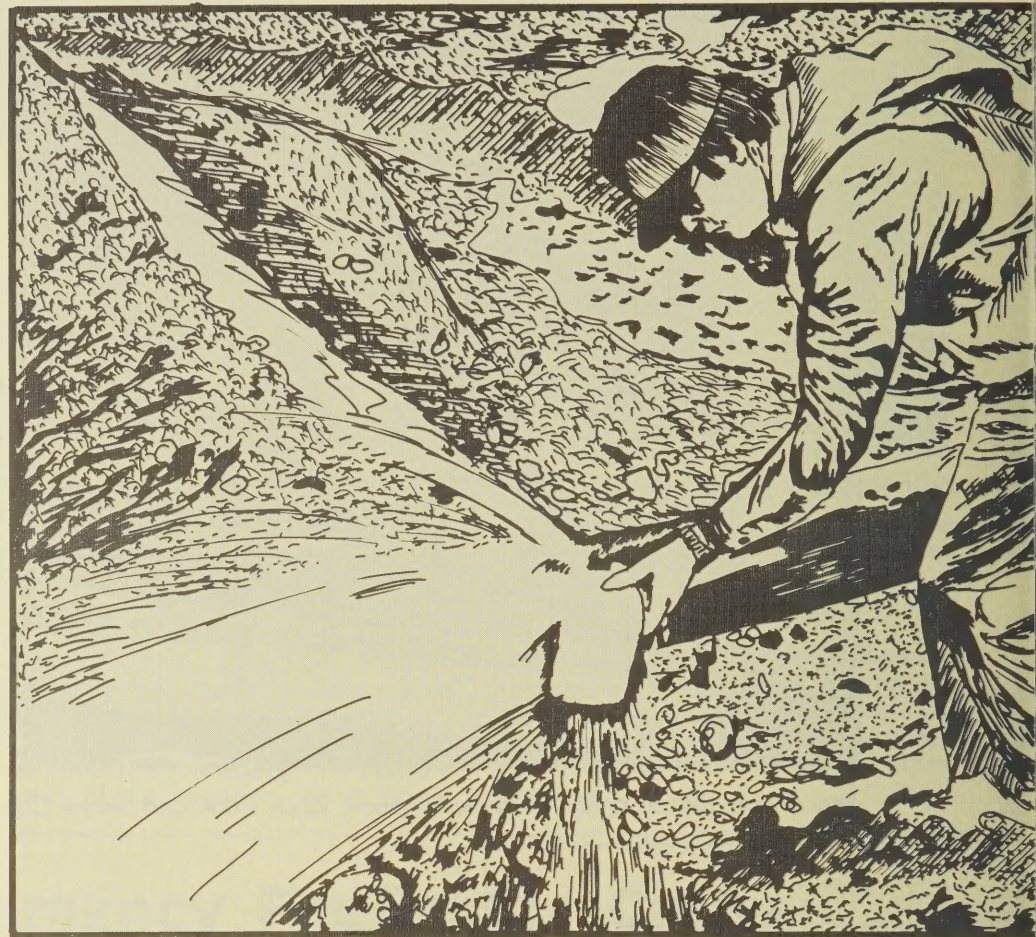
Answering miners' questions is a way of life for the district staff members who deal with the 3809 program

"Yes, George," Woodworth answers, cradling the receiver against his shoulder as he reaches for his now-cold cup of coffee, "we just finished the review of your plan of operation and it looks good — especially the reclamation plans. The staff will begin working on an environmental assessment of your claim today, and if everything goes well, you should be hearing from us before the 30 days are up." Answering miners' questions is a way of life for the district staff members who deal with the 3809 program.

The miner's first stop on the paper trail is the Division of Mining office of the Alaska Department of Natural Resources, where he submits the Annual Placer Mining Application (Tri-Agency Form) and a \$100 filing fee for his mining operation. The Division of Mining staff sends copies of the paperwork to about 15 different agencies, eliminating unnecessary legwork for the miner. But the miners often end up at the BLM office with questions about the permitting process.

BLMers dealing with the 3809 program enjoy the personal visits from the miners. They explain the requirements to the miners, encourage them to talk over their plans, and help them work out the information needed. The miners know there are federal regulations to adhere to, and appreciate having people in the area who will give them direct, accurate information about those regulations.

Woodworth is assisted by Dave Vogler, Susan Will and Jim Sisk in the Steese/White Mountains 3809 program. Coming from the diverse backgrounds of hydrology, archeology,



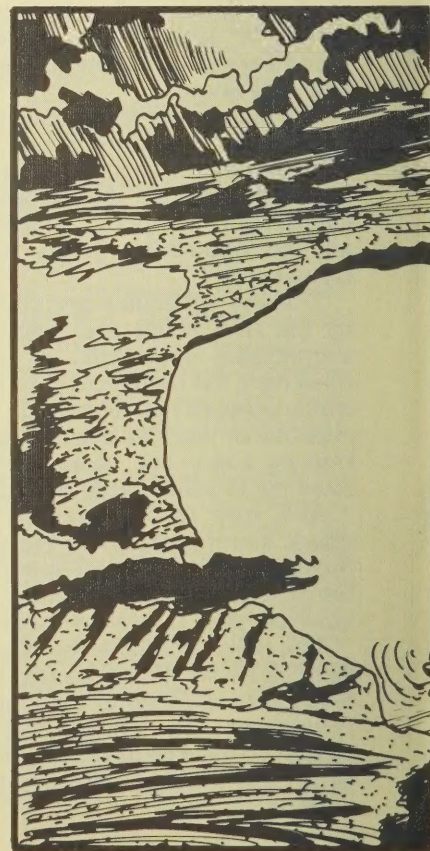
BLM field representatives collect water quality samples as part of the monitoring program.

range management, wildlife and biology, the four use those skills effectively to determine potential and real surface disturbance during the evaluation and compliance actions.

Section 302 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 requires management of surface-disturbing actions on federal mining claims.

As part of a continuing effort to help the miners meet the requirements of federal law, BLM staff members exhibited a mining display and answered miners' questions at the Alaska Miners Association's fall meeting in Anchorage and this spring's Alaskan Conference on Placer Mining in Fairbanks. In addition, BLM staff hosted workshops for miners in Anchorage and Fairbanks during January.

"Those workshops turned out to be extremely worthwhile," Woodworth said. "The miners are now more comfortable with the different forms of paperwork required and are submitting their plans and notices of operation to us much earlier this year than in the



ipe



illustration by Carol Belenski

As part of a continuing effort to help the miners meet the requirements of federal law, BLM staff members exhibited a mining display and answered miners' questions at the Alaska Miners Association's fall meeting in Anchorage and this spring's Alaskan Conference on Placer Mining in Fairbanks.

past. That has allowed us to spread our workload out over the spring months and give the miner a decision or acknowledgement prior to the active mining season."

As of late March, the Steese/White Mountains District had received 59 applications, and expected at least another 20 or 30.

In FY86, the Steese/White Mountains area received 96 applications. The applications are a mix of plans and notices. In comparison, Arctic District expects about 35 applications this year and Kobuk District about 55. The Steese/White Mountains District handles the largest number of 3809 actions among the five districts in the state.

There is an important difference between a notice and a plan of operations. A notice covers less than 5 acres of surface disturbance which is not in a wild and scenic river corridor or a special management area (ACECs, etc.) and does not involve Title XI access. When a notice is received, BLM has 15 days to respond. If there is no response, the miner may start his mining operations.

A plan of operations is required if the proposed operation will disturb more than five acres of public land, if it is within a wild and scenic river corridor or a special management area, or if it involves access into or through wild and scenic river corridors or special management areas to federal mining claims under Title XI of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act. "Last year we had a total of 18 plans of operation and this year we have 34 to date," Woodworth said.

When a plan is received, district staff members prepare an environmental assessment of potential disturbances, and determine if there will be a significant impact to the area. BLM normally has 30 days to complete the plan review, but an extension can be requested if significant impacts are indicated. If an impact to a threatened and endangered species or a cultural or archaeological site cannot be prevented or lessened, the staff will begin a more lengthy procedure of consultation and evaluation.

A lawsuit by the Sierra Club in 1986 challenging BLM's 3809 surface management regulations has affected BLM's minerals workload. Parts of the suit have been settled by the Federal District judge, but Sierra Club has appealed those decisions to the 9th Circuit Court. The points still remaining to be settled are whether cumulative environmental impact statements will have to be completed for the Birch, Beaver and Fortymile wild and scenic rivers, and whether environmental assessments are required for long-term camping permits.

The work can be complicated, but the BLM staff continues to streamline the paperwork procedures required of placer miners in Alaska.

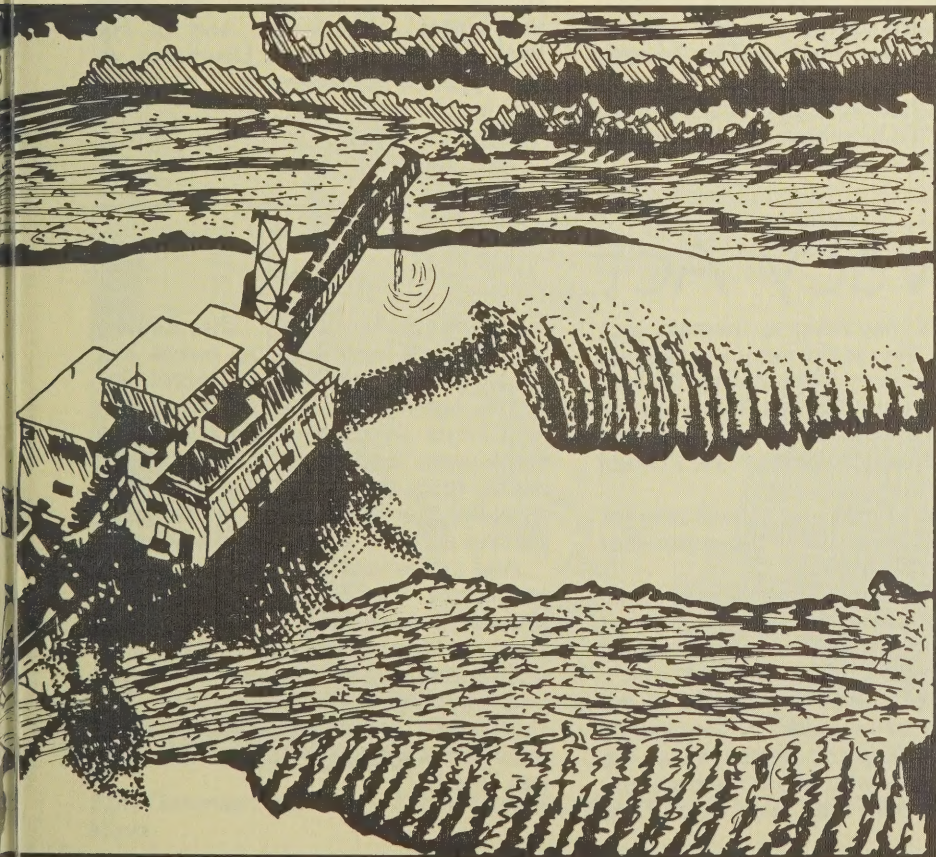
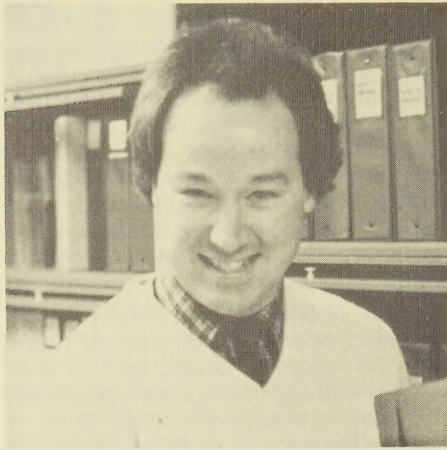


illustration by Carol Belenski

Tailings dredged from a stream need to be reclaimed to permit revegetation.



Jeff Wolverton

Meet Volunteer Jeff Wolverton

In the coming months ALASKA PEOPLE will introduce you to some of the people volunteering for BLM in Alaska. This month, meet Jeff Wolverton.

Jeff Wolverton is the newest member of ASO's mailroom. Always cheerful and friendly, Wolverton delivers mail, maintains files, makes copies and answers phones.

Life hasn't exactly been easy for him the last five years. He grew up with a love for motocross racing. "Motocross racing has been a major part of my life since I was 13," he says. Upon graduating from Dimond High in 1978, he went to work in the Municipality of Anchorage sign shop while racing on weekends.

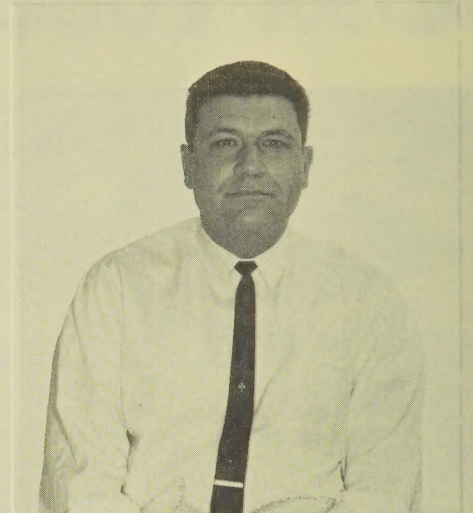
Sal Retires

After 23 years with BLM Alaska, Sal DeLeonardis has decided to become "a retired (Alaskan) gentleman."

Born and raised in New York City, he studied forest management at Syracuse University then headed to Alaska to study wildlife management at the University of Alaska in Fairbanks. That was in 1950. He's been here ever since.

After graduating with a master's degree, he became a "Conservation NCO" for all Army operations in Alaska. After his discharge he was employed at Fort Richardson for nine months doing pest and rodent control. A coworker explained, "He was in charge of cockroach and mice control; all that wildlife management training paid off!"

DeLeonardis moved to Kotzebue to work for BIA as a range conservationist with the reindeer program. When Alaska became a state, DeLeonardis joined the State of Alaska as its first land selection officer.



Sal DeLeonardis

In 1964 he became BLM Alaska's first wildlife biologist and 10 years later was promoted to chief of planning and environmental coordination in the state office. DeLeonardis has been BLM's Alaska Land Use Council representative since 1982.

He enjoys hunting, fishing, boating and managing KBNZ radio of which he is part owner.

On July 17, 1982, while racing in the state championships in Soldotna, he lost control of his bike, flipped over the handle bars and landed on his head. For the next 40 days he was in a coma.

What followed was and is a long road to recovery. Now five years later, he still spends hours working out to regain his strength and coordination. Additionally, he must employ various techniques to compensate for and enhance a heavily-impaired short-term memory. "I'll be recovering for the rest of my life," he says.

Because of the accident Wolverton lost his job. "I was just about to become a permanent employee with them when I had my accident. I'm volunteering with BLM to get experience and perhaps get on full-time someday."

Wolverton likes to jet ski in the summer and snowmachine and ski in the winter. He is the son of Hal Wolverton of the Division of Conveyance Management.

Revisiting the Privacy Act

by Jim Pooley

The Privacy Act was passed in December 1974 to protect the privacy of individuals in administrative processes. The Act covers any information about an individual maintained by an agency, which can be retrieved by name or other personally identifying number or symbol. This includes — but is not limited to — information on education, financial transactions, medical history and criminal or employment history.

The information must be protected from unauthorized disclosure. Anyone releasing information protected by the Act could be fined up to \$5,000.

Personal notes or records that

supervisors may keep as memory aids regarding the performance, conduct and development of employees are not prohibited by the Privacy Act as long as certain conditions are met. For their notes to remain outside of the Privacy Act they must:

- be kept and maintained only for the personal use of the supervisor who wrote them;
- not be circulated to anyone, even the supervisor's secretary or another supervisor of the same employee;
- not be under the control of the agency or required by the agency and are kept or destroyed by the supervisor who wrote them sees fit.

Such notes may be helpful as

memory aids when discussing performance and training needs but shouldn't be regarded as a "secret file" to use against employees. Notes can help focus on issues when counseling employees and foster constructive dialog throughout the year, but it is essential that they be kept under strict control and not shared with anyone.

Any questions about the exact procedure for handling information should be addressed to the Branch of Human Resource Management.

In summary, be cautious whenever you handle personal information. The Privacy Act was designed to protect an individual's right to privacy, and the law has "teeth."

Alaska's First Law Enforcement Ranger

by Danielle Allen

The new law enforcement ranger would like to set the record straight. Joe Morris, Alaska's first BLM ranger, who is stationed at the Glennallen District Office says, "I am not a river ranger and I will not be running rivers all summer long."

"I'm a law enforcement/resource specialist and I'll probably be on call 24 hours a day, 7 days a week," says the former military policeman/deputy sheriff.

Morris will travel the network of highways, trails and rivers in the 5-million-acre Glennallen district, informing the public of BLM's programs and working with those who break BLM regulations on the public lands.

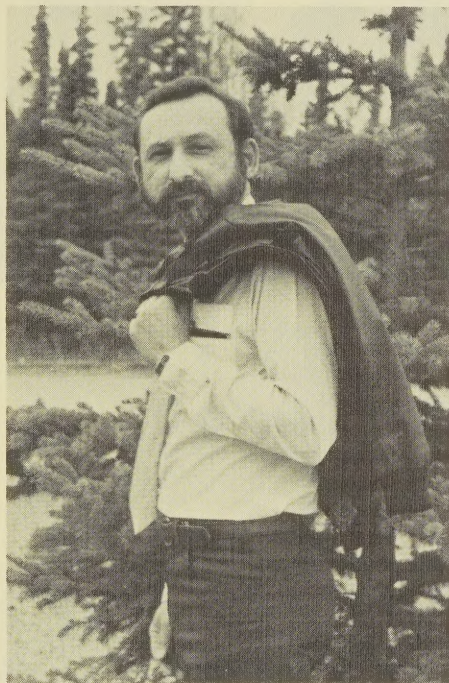
Uniformed and carrying a firearm, he'll do all those things expected of a good law enforcement officer, such as issuing citations, assisting other law enforcement agents, investigating trespasses, and participating in search and rescues.

He hopes to disarm any public land violators with his infectious smile and casual manner. "A lot of what I will be doing will be good old fashioned public relations," says Morris. "I'll be there for tourists and other public users."

Morris, ex-realty specialist for the Anchorage District, says the job is a privilege. "I have great pride in being the

first ranger in Alaska. Knowing I'm one of 25 to 30 rangers in the BLM nationwide makes my position unique," he adds.

Visiting schools and educating school children about BLM's mission is another item on his ambitious agenda.



Joe Morris

"I'll be involved in many things," says Morris. "I'll assist with easement identification and gather information on recreation sites for development of a camps and trails brochure for the Glennallen District."

BLM recognized its need for law enforcement rangers in the early 1970s when the California Desert experienced increased recreational use and misuse and destruction of some natural resources. To combat the problem, the first ranger was hired in 1972 but lacked law enforcement authority. Early rangers relied on information, education and public cooperation to deter destructive activities. It wasn't until the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976 that the BLM's custodial approach to resource management changed to one of active management. FLPMA required the California Desert Conservation Area to establish a uniformed desert ranger force . . . for the purpose of enforcing federal laws and regulations relating to public land and resources." In 1978, 13 rangers with law enforcement authority were approved by the Secretary of the Interior for the California Desert Conservation Area (CDCA).

Morris won't be the only ranger in Alaska, the Steese White Mountain District is now in the process of hiring its own ranger.

T. T. T. (Trailer, Trash & Toilet)

by Danielle Allen

The Glennallen District got a jump on clean up day this year when they hauled two trashed out trailers off public land in February. With -20 F. temperature nipping at them, Larry Kajdan, Kurt Sorensen, John Rego and Geoff Gross drove snowmobiles across seven miles of the Myers Lake Trail to dismantle the first trailer. After a 20-year-old trailer was cut into pieces by welding torches, they took it and other garbage to the dump.

At the west shore of Paxson Lake another trailer met the same fate with some barrels of fuel.

Steep terrain along the Myers Trail made the transport of a 300-pound toilet to the middle fork of the Gulkana River a bit treacherous. The group proceeded up steep inclines with the help of a winch. A video is now available documenting their efforts.

Outdoor recreation specialist Larry Kajdan says, "The facility will be for use by folks who raft the Gulkana River. It is part of the overall program to address the problem of human waste."



Kurt Sorensen and Larry Kajdan loading up sled with barrel of fuel and old stove.

photo by Dan Gullickson



Representatives from land management agencies in the Fairbanks area meet monthly during the winter to unofficially share information and ideas. At the April meeting, Arctic District Manager Tom Dean (left), Ervin McIntosh of the Kanuti Wildlife Refuge (right), and Roger Siglin, superintendent of Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve discussed the mammoth tusks that were illegally removed from BLM-managed land in the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska. All agreed that caring for the land and its resources is a full-time challenge.

The Budget Process - An Overview

Budgeting in BLM is a cyclical process made up of three phases: 1) projecting budget needs, 2) obtaining appropriation from Congress and 3) executing the budget.

In a single fiscal year, these phases occur simultaneously. When the approved operating budget for the current fiscal year is in the execution phase, the proposed budget for the next two years is in the formulation phase. Thus, the time from inception to completion of all three phases for a single budget year is nearly three calendar years.

The budget process is complex. There are several principal entities in the process as a result of the law. They include: **Congress** - The federal government's board of directors, Congress authorizes federal programs and appropriates funds through legislative action. The **President** - The government's business manager, submits proposed budgets to Congress. The **Office of Management and Budget (OMB)** - OMB works directly for the President in formulating, implementing and supervising the fiscal and management programs of the government.

The **Department of Interior** - Under the guidance of OMB the Interior Department prepares Interior-wide

budget proposals, and monitors and controls fund expenditures appropriated by Congress. The **Bureau of Land Management - BLM** is responsible for spending the congressional appropriations in a cost-effective manner to meet congressional and presidential mandates and policies.

Legislation in the Budget Process:

To make funds available to BLM for expenditure, Congress must enact two different types of legislation — an authorization act and an appropriation act.

The primary source of authorization for BLM is the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA). Other authorization acts which more directly impact Alaska are ANCSA, and ANILCA. These acts mandate jobs BLM has to do.

An appropriation act by Congress permits federal agencies to incur obligations and to make payments out of the Treasury for specific purposes. Appropriations do not represent cash actually set aside in the Treasury, they represent limitations on amounts which agencies may obligate in doing the work mandated in the authorization acts.

BLM's programs are impacted by the actions of several congressional entities including:

The Congressional Budget Office — provides advice and information to both houses of Congress on budget matters, appropriation bills, and other bills authorizing or providing budget authority or tax receipt expenditures; and current and future revenues and receipts.

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs (House) — deals primarily with enabling legislation for programs of the Department of Interior agencies and the U.S. Forest Service. Alaska's representative, Don Young, is a member of this committee.

The Committee on Energy and Natural Resource (Senate) — has similar jurisdiction and responsibilities to the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. Senator Frank Murkowski is a member of this committee.

The Committee on the Budget (in both House and Senate) — make continuing studies of the effect on budget outlays of relevant existing and proposed legislation.

The Committee on Appropriations (in both House and Senate) — is responsible for appropriation of federal revenues for the support of government programs. Senator Ted Stevens is a member of this committee.

Bob Jones began his government career in 1964 as a third-grade teacher with the Bureau of Indian Affairs in Unalakleet. During the next several years he went on to work for BIA in Nunapitchuk, Pilot Station and Sitka. In 1970 Jones moved to Juneau to work as an employment assistance specialist with the BIA for the Tlingit-Haida Central Council.

Jones came to BLM in 1976 as a personnel management specialist. After two years in Alaska he transferred to Washington, D.C. Jones returned to Alaska, in 1978, to work on the EEO program.

Jones' wife, Toni, is an instructor at Mat-Su College in Palmer. They have five children. Away from work he enjoys fishing, gardening, reading and working on cars.

Cliff Ligons first came to Alaska to visit his father. He was so impressed with the state that he resigned from his position with the Navy in California and stayed. Once settled in Alaska, he worked in the production department at the Anchorage School District Career Center. In 1978 he joined the BLM print shop and soon after became a part-time EEO counselor. In 1984 he was hired full time with EEO.

"I like my work because it gives me an opportunity to help others and I like working with people," he says. Ligons is working toward a degree in sociology and hopes to graduate soon. He is married and the father of four children — daughter Avangela (15) and sons Clifton (13), Kurry (5), and Jason (1 1/2). "My goal is to one day head or operate an organization to help troubled youth," says Ligons. His hobbies include fishing, hunting, downhill skiing and softball.

Meet Your Full-time EEO Counselors



(standing left to right) Cliff Ligons, Jack Grafton, Bob Jones, (seated) Barbara Partin

Jack Grafton began his federal career with the Army in 1955. He left the Army in June 1967 and became a job placement specialist with the Bureau of Indian Affairs' Employee Assistance Program in Oakland, Calif. He later transferred with BIA to Bethel, Alaska, in 1972, and to Spokane, Wash., in 1974. In 1977 he went to Washington, D.C., as a legislative records manager and in 1981 became the EEO specialist for BLM at the Anchorage District Office.

Grafton and his wife, Evageline, have three children — Shane (22), Billy (15) and Lara (12). "Playing volleyball keeps me busy in the winter and during the summer I play softball and fish," says Grafton.

Barbara Partin is a Texan by birth and an Alaskan by choice. "My family came to Alaska 20 years ago to build houses for a summer; either it has been a long summer or else I'm probably going to stay," she says. After a long career in the medical field, Partin joined the National Weather Service in 1976 as a mail room clerk. In 1980 she took a job with BLM Cadastral Survey. She had to look up the word in the dictionary to find out where she would be working. When Field Surveys moved to the Anchorage District, Partin was really in her element as she likes to tell everyone she is just a country person. She joined EEO in 1986.

Partin is married and has a son, Glen (29), who lives in Cordova, and a daughter, Tara (23), who lives in Anchorage. She also has three grandchildren — Antares (5), Triton (2), and Dustin (1). She is an avid reader and loves to knit.

Personal Notes

Jane Mangus, Joette Storm, and Tricia Hogervorst-Rukke were winners in this year's statewide National Federation of Press Women Communications Contest. Mangus was awarded a first and a third place in the news reporting category; Storm was awarded a second place in the news reporting category; and Hogervorst-Rukke took first in the newsletter category (for Alaska People), first in the public service announcement category, and second in the video feature category. All first place entries are forwarded to the national Press Women Communications Contest.

Sharon Durgan Wilson, Fairbanks Support Center public affairs, has been chosen "Woman of the Year" by her chapter of the American Business Women's Association. Wilson, who is also president of the Fairbanks chapter, will now be competing for the national title which will be announced at the annual convention in early June.

Watch for a story entitled "Letters from the Kink" in the August issue of "Alaska Magazine." It was researched by BLM archeologist **John Cook**, and written by **Susan Swartz**, editorial assistant for Fairbanks public affairs. The story tells about a miner living on the Fortymile River.

Dani Dines, of ASO's Division of Conveyances spends her spare time wrist wrestling. She recently won second place in her weight class in a competition at the McKinley View Lounge in Chugiak. She also took second place in a regional wrist wrestling competition at the Midnight Express and third place in her weight class at the Fur Rondy wrist wrestling competition. "The American Arm Wrestling Association has been trying to get Alaskans interested in arm and wrist wrestling by holding regional competitions for both men and women," says Dines. For more information on future competitions, contact her at 271-4591.

Applause

SUSTAINED SUPERIOR PERFORMANCE AWARD

Scott Eubanks, Realty Specialist,
Steese/White Mountains District
David Edge, Cartographic Technician,
Division of Support Services
James Braham, Computer Programmer
Analyst, Division of Support Services
Jon Wilson, Computer Programmer
Analyst, Division of Support Services
Tonya LeFevre, Land Law Examiner,
Division of Conveyance Management
Nell Alloway, Land Law Examiner,
Division of Conveyance Management
Ann Adams, Land Law Examiner,
Division of Conveyance Management

QUALITY STEP INCREASE

Larry Evans, Supervisory Land Surveyor,
Division of Cadastral Survey

SPECIAL ACT AWARD

Dawn Grant, Clerk Typist, Division of
Conveyance Management

APPRECIATION AWARD

Steve Willis, Land Law Examiner, Division
of Conveyance Management

10-YEAR PIN

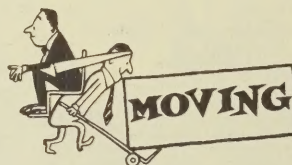
Garth Olson, Supervisory Cartographic
Technician, Division of Cadastral Survey
Jefferson Young, Lead Forestry
Technician, AFS
Carolyn Mitchell, Land Law Examiner,
Division of Conveyance Management

WELCOME ABOARD April 1987

Kimberly Pierce, Mail & File Clerk,
Division of Support Services
Michael Peterson, Cartographic
Technician, Division of Support Services
Melvin Accher, Cartographic Technician,
Division of Cadastral Survey
Robert Dickerson, Forestry Technician,
AFS
Rita Kelly, Miscellaneous Documents
Examiner, Division of Conveyance
Management
Carol Seely, Information Receptionist,
Fairbanks Support Center
Billy Glasper, Clerk Typist, Division of
Minerals

MOVING ON April 1987

Stephanie Schmidt, Employee Relations
Specialist, Division of Support Services
Herb Brasseur, Supervisory General
Engineer, Division of Support Services
Raymond Trussell, Electronic Mechanic,
AFS
Ben Fish, Administrative Specialist,
Division of Support Services
Rebeca Aviles, Miscellaneous Documents
Examiner, Division of Minerals



Fairbanks BLMers Do Camelot

On behalf of the Fairbanks Light
Opera Theater, I wish to express my
appreciation to the BLM employees
who volunteered their time and talents
to make the March production of
"Camelot" such a success.

Thanks to the following:

Tula Belton, House Manager

Kanza Easterly-Keill, Properties,
Usher

Dan Gullickson, Cast Member: Sir
Sagramore

Don Keill, Properties, Usher

Jerry McGee, Set Construction and
Usher

Bill Robertson, Sound Effects

Susan Swartz, Master Electrician

Sharon Wilson, Usher

Charlie Graham, Usher

Winnefred K. Brudevold
Production Manager
Camelot

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